

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANAGING ATP

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,167, filed June 16, 1995, by Brian M. Kennedy, and entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
5 MANAGING ATP, pending.

This application also is related to the following applications which are incorporated by reference herein: U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,153, filed June 16, 1995, and entitled EXTENSIBLE MODEL NETWORK
10 REPRESENTATION SYSTEM FOR PROCESS PLANNING; U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,121, filed June 16, 1995, and entitled INTERACTIVE REPORT GENERATION SYSTEM AND METHOD OF OPERATION; and U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,168, filed June 16, 1995, and entitled STRATEGY
15 DRIVEN PLANNING SYSTEM AND METHOD OF OPERATION.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates in general to the fields of demand management, supply chain management, capacity
20 management, and configure-to-order processes. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method for managing available-to-promise (ATP) and making promises to fulfill customer requests.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Manufacturers produce products for sale to customers. In the sales process, customers place demands on manufacturers. A customer demand may consist of a request for a particular quantity of a product by a specific date. This date and quantity information may be collectively referred to as the "customer request" or "request information".

Manufacturing and distribution facilities have limited resources (capacity) and limited inventories (materials). Therefore, every customer request may not be satisfiable in that some may receive no promise, others may receive an inadequate one. Planning and managing which customer requests to promise and fulfill, termed "demand management", is a fundamental and critical activity of most manufacturing and distribution organizations.

Due to material, capacity and other limitations, a manufacturer may not be able to meet a particular customer request. In this situation, the manufacturer typically negotiates with the customer to deliver a quantity of product by one or more dates agreeable to the customer. This date and quantity information may be referred to as the "manufacturer promise" or "promise information". Based on the manufacturer promise, the manufacturer creates operational plans to implement the promise information. Manufacturers may use a combination

of diverse software tools in the negotiating and planning processes.

Traditional methods for demand management have several problems. First, such methods and systems are not integrated. Several different tools may be required to implement the entire demand management strategy. Second, such traditional systems and methods are not dynamic. Once a plan is in place, it is difficult for the manufacturer to react to changing circumstances and update the plan. Third, order promising to customers is often done based upon an infeasible plan. Later attempts to find a feasible plan that will satisfy the promises are often futile.

The environment today requires more and more responsiveness. Customers require significant product diversity and want promises to be made to their requests immediately, while on the phone. The traditional way of promising in configure-to-order or make-to-order environments involves submitting the request to the planners and then, a few days or weeks later, after the planners have gone through a planning cycle, receiving a promise or rejection.

Many manufacturing and distribution organizations have several sales offices associated with each manufacturing factory. Each sales office independently promises to supply products from the factory to customers. This is referred to as a "distributed

organization". Each sales person in each of the sales organizations needs to be able to make instantaneous promises, simultaneously with other sales people doing the same. In addition, each of those promises need to be fulfillable by a feasible plan.

To better meet customer demand, the manufacturer must build product and/or intermediate items before receiving customer orders. This production is based on projections called "forecast orders". A product produced based on these forecast orders is referred to as "available to promise" or "ATP". ATP consists of quantities of products with associated dates that the products are scheduled to be available for delivery to the customer.

In distributed organizations a sales office may need approval from the factory before ATP may be promised to meet a customer request. This approval process may take up to a week under current practices. This delay is unacceptable in today's business environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a system and method for managing ATP are provided that substantially eliminate or reduce disadvantages and problems associated with previously developed systems and methods.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a software system is provided for managing available to promise (ATP) and making promises to fulfill customer requests. The software system includes a plurality of generic product models each representing a generic product. Each generic product model specifies one component of a plurality of possible components. A plurality of specific product models each represent a specific product and each specify all components of the specific product. Each component specified by each specific product model is specified by one of the generic product models such that each specific product model is related to a subset of the generic product models. A customer request matching a specific product then can be fulfilled by available-to-promise of the specific product or by available-to-promise of all related generic products.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a software system is provided that includes a plurality of seller models representing sellers that sell at least one product. The seller models are operable to

forecast for the at least one product and operable to
choose commitment levels creating forecast requests. The
forecast requests receive promises made by supplier sites
to provide product allocation to the organization, and
5 the product allocation is available to the sellers to
promise to actual customer requests. The plurality of
seller models comprise a hierarchy that has an
organization and one or more members such that product
allocation to the organization can be used by the
10 organization or promised to and used by the members.
Also, the organization has a portion of the product
allocation designated as first-come-first-served product
that is available for consumption by the members as
needed to promise to actual customer requests. In one
15 embodiment, the organization further has a portion of the
product allocation designated as retained product that is
under the control of the organization and available for
consumption by the organization or for promising to
members.

20 According to a further aspect of the present
invention, a software system is provided wherein the
organization has an ATP horizon defined at a greater
granularity than the forecast. The ATP horizon has ATP
entries representing an amount of product from the
25 product allocation that is available during each forecast
period.

According to an additional aspect of the present invention, a software system wherein the organization promises product to the members based upon an automatic allocation policy. The automatic allocation policy can be first-come-first-served, per allocated , per committed, member rank, or fixed split. In one embodiment the automatic allocation policy also allows the organization to designate a forecast entry as a zero-ATP antry such that the available-to-promise product at the entry is always zero.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof may be obtained by reference to the following description, taken in
5 conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numbers indicate like features, and wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a supply chain model, including site models and seller models, and requests and promises between them;

10 FIGURE 2 illustrates one embodiment of a forecast entry for one of several forecast periods for one of several products within a seller;

FIGURE 3 illustrates one embodiment of a time horizon with forecast requests and actual requests showing the time horizon moving as time passes and the
15 forecast requests adjusting in response;

FIGURE 4 illustrates one embodiment of a seller model hierarchy and a product group hierarchy within a seller;

20 FIGURE 5 illustrates one embodiment of retained and first-come-first-served product within a seller organization for a forecast period;

FIGURE 6 illustrates one embodiment of ATP entries associated with a forecast entry for a product within a
25 seller organization;

FIGURE 7 illustrates one embodiment of a zero-ATP designation for a forecast entry of a member of a seller organization; and

5 FIGURES 8A and 8B illustrate one embodiment of generic products and ATP associated with generic products.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The Supply Chain, Site, and Seller Models

Figure 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a supply chain model, including site models and seller models, and requests and promises between them. FIGURE 1 provides an example supply chain. The supply chain model of FIGURE 1 comprises twelve site models, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38. These site models represent organizational units that may have the capacity and materials to produce or consume items. Each site can place requests for items upon other sites. Requests are in general indicated in FIGURE 1 by triangles 52, 62, 72, and 74. For each request 52, 62, 72, and 74, the site 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, or 38 being requested can make a promise to fulfill (wholly or partially) that request. Promises are in general indicated by inverted triangles 54, 64, and 76.

Other primary members of a supply chain model are seller models. The embodiment of a supply chain of FIGURE 1 consists of a single seller model 50. The seller model 50 is partially depicted in FIGURE 2 and consists of a list of products 110 that seller 50 offers for sale. A product model 110 defines the supplier site, the item at that site, a minimum order lead time, a minimum quantity, and the allowed customer sites. If a customer request fits those criteria of a product, then that

request is eligible to be filled by that product, at the pricing specified by that product.

A seller can model a sales person, group, channel, territory, or organization. It represents the responsibility for forecasting demand, committing to sales, managing allocations, taking orders, and promising orders.

Sellers may take requests from one site or multiple sites for items supplied by one site or several different sites. It manages the requests and promises made between those sites. A seller can act as an agent of the supplying site and make promises for those sites. Sellers can manage requests and promises for one product or many products. Products can be defined for certain customer(s), certain item(s), certain order lead time, certain price, and so on. Each product can be forecasted independently, or grouped with other products into product groups.

Sellers can form a hierarchy. Each seller can be a member of another seller, called its 'organization'. Allocations can be made to any level in the hierarchy. Sellers can use allocations to themselves or any of their organizations, depending upon allocation policies of the seller hierarchy. Sellers can have an associated rank used to prioritize the allocations. Sellers with higher rank can get their allocations before the allocation goes to lower rank sellers. For example, if an organization's

allocated amount is less than what is needed by its members sellers, the allocation can be distributed among the sellers as specified by one of several allocation policies.

5 A product can define one or more items that are available to a set of customers with a certain delivery lead time to certain delivery territories, at a certain price. However, any of those product elements may, in fact, be unlimited (i.e., any delivery lead time, any
10 delivery address, etc.). Each product is independently forecasted, allocated, and priced for the purposes of quoting/promising.

 The primary purpose of forecasting and forecast management is to estimate the sales potentials for each
15 of the products, independently. The primary purpose of master planning is to determine how capacity and materials will be allocated in order to best meet the forecasts for these products. Master planning determines how much of each product will be available and when.
20 Order promising is then performed in terms of those allocations to these products. In this sense, the products define the granularity of the seller's master plan.

 Products also define divisions for pricing, which is
25 inherently tied to order promising. For example, if the customer is willing to pay more, the customer will often find more product available. Similarly, if the customer

is willing to wait longer, the customer can often get a lower price.

It should also be noted that a customer may request a specific item on a specific date, and that request may
5 be satisfied by any one of a number of products.

Typically, each product will have independent availability and pricing. Consequently, a list of all the options for meeting the customer's request can be presented, and the customer can choose the most
10 satisfactory among them, based upon quantity, timing and pricing.

From a supply point of view, the availability of a product is planned based upon building a representative configuration of an item and delivering it to a
15 representative customer address. The less accurately these represent all the items and delivery addressees included, the less accurate the availability information will be. Therefore, promises can be padded with extra lead time to compensate for possible misrepresentation.
20 In many cases, products can be defined at a low enough level that availability is accurately planned and no safety padding is necessary.

FIGURE 2 illustrates one embodiment of a forecast entry for one of several forecast periods for one of
25 several products within a seller. For each product 110, a forecast horizon 112 is laid out. Forecast horizon 112 can be broken up arbitrarily. In this embodiment, three

1-week periods (the first being 114) are followed by three 1-month periods. For each forecast period for each product, a forecast-entry 116 is generated. The 'forecasted' and 'committed' values can be filled in.

5 The value 'forecasted' is the seller's estimate for how much could be sold of that product 110 during that period. The value 'committed' is the quantity the seller is willing to commit to selling.

10 The committed quantity results in 'forecast' requests being generated in an amount equal to the committed quantity, spread out through the corresponding forecast period according to a forecast policy specified by the product 110. In the embodiment of FIGURE 2, the committed amount results in generation of requests 120
15 and 124, spaced out in the period 114. The site on which the requests 120 and 124 were placed (specified by the product 110) can then issue promises. Assuming promises 122 and 126 are made for requests 120 and 124, respectively, the value of 'allocated' in the forecast
20 entry 116 for period 114 will be the sum total of the promised quantities.

25 The allocated amount is the summary amount the seller has available to promise customer requests. When customer request 128 arrives to the seller for product 110 during period 114, the seller can take one or both (or part of one or both) promises that it has already received, break them up or combine them to form a promise

for the customer request. The forecast requests are simultaneously adjusted down by the amount of the customer request. So, for example, if the committed value of forecast entry 116 was 500 units, the two
5 forecast requests 120 and 124 were for 250 units each, the two promises 122 and 126 were received for 200 units, and the customer request 128 was for 300 units, then the two forecast requests 120 and 124 will be adjusted to a
10 total of 200 (i.e., 200 and 0 or 100 and 100 or some other combination, dependent upon the product's forecast policy). The two promises 122 and 126 will be adjusted to a total of 100, and a new promise 130 will be created for 300 units to satisfy request 128. The 'committed' and 'allocated' values of forecast entry 116 do not
15 change as a result, but the 'requested' and 'promised' values do. When 'promised' is equal to 'allocated', then there are no more promises available for promising customer requests.

This process is also depicted in the supply chain
20 model example of FIGURE 1. In FIGURE 1, seller 50 generates forecast request 52 on site 22 for delivery to site 30 (which need not be a physical site). Request 52 results in site 22 generating operation 56 to perform the activity involved in delivering the requested items to
25 site 30. If operation 56 is feasible to perform, then site 22 may choose to create promise 54 to seller 50 that the item can be delivered as requested by request 52.

Site 34 then places request 62 through seller 50 for the same product as request 52. If that customer request 62 is consistent with what seller 50 was forecasting, then seller 50 can reduce request 52, promise 54, and operation 56 by the amount of request 62, and then add promise 64 and operation 66 to fulfill request 62. That simple action did not require replanning through site 22. Effectively, the ability of site 22 to satisfy request 62 had been pre-computed in the form of promise 54. Thus, that promise 54 can be split in order to form promise 64.

A primary caveat is that the load and times of the operation 56 may not be valid when split into operation 66. For example, if operation 56 involved using a truck to transport the items, then splitting out operation 66 may result in an additional truck being used. If none was available, then operation 66 may have to wait. To compensate for this, each product defines criteria for splitting promises, which can include an amount of time with which to pad the due dates quoted.

Of the site models that make up a supply chain model (as in FIGURE 1), some of the sites can be under the control of that supply chain model, while others can be modeling sites which are planned independently. A field of the site model called 'managed' indicates which sites are managed by this supply chain model and which are not. Two sites that are both managed do not need to make formal promises between each other -- the request will

generate an operation and all changes to the requests are immediately passed through the operation to the other site. Requests between a managed site and an unmanaged site require formal promises. The promises must be made explicitly, and once accepted constitute a rigid agreement between two sites. Changing that agreement requires both sites' consensus.

Adjustment as Time Passes

Forecasts are often, by their nature, wrong. Thus, as time passes and customer requests arrive faster or slower than expected, it is desirable to modify the forecasts as appropriate. Given a large number of products and numerous forecast periods, automated adjustment is highly desirable. Thus, the product forecast policy can specify how the forecasted and committed quantities should be adjusted as time passes and actual Requests are received or not.

FIGURE 3 illustrates one embodiment of a time horizon with forecast requests and actual requests showing the time horizon moving as time passes and the forecast requests adjusting in response. The timeline 200 represents the initial state. Forecast requests 202, 204, 206, and 208 have been made in their respective forecast periods. Customer requests are indicated with triangles, as shown. The two customer requests 222

correspond to forecast request 202. The three customer requests 224 correspond to forecast request 204.

Time passes and no more requests are received. The timeline 210 represents that later state. Time has
5 advanced beyond the forecast period of the forecast request 202. The customer requests 222 received during that period were less than that forecast request. One option is to assume the forecast was too high and simply expire the leftover forecast. Another option is to
10 assume the forecast quantity is right, but that the timing is off -- that the total quantity will be requested soon. In the latter case, the forecast request should be moved forward in time and reduced in quantity. This is shown as forecast request 212. There are many
15 other options for how to expire, reduce, or increase forecast requests based on the arrival rate of customer requests that can be encoded in the product's forecast policy.

20 Allocation to Sellers

FIGURE 4 illustrates one embodiment of a seller model hierarchy and a product group hierarchy within a seller. FIGURE 4 shows two Seller hierarchies. Seller 410 represents an Industrial Products marketing division,
25 and seller 420 represents a Consumer Products marketing division. Within Industrial Products 410, there are three sales offices that each handle a region: the North

is handled by seller 412; the South is handled by seller 414; the West is handled by seller 416. Each sales office is made up of numerous sales people, who are each represented by a seller (for example, Joe is seller 418 and Sally is seller 419). Seller 410 is an organization having three members: sellers 412, 414 and 416. In turn, seller 414 has members: seller 418 and 419. Similarly, seller 420 is an organization having four members: sellers 422, 424, 426 and 428.

In many organizations, the sellers may own their own allocations against which they can promise to their customers without consulting the company. However, sellers need not own any allocations. For example, Joe 418 and Sally 419, along with the other sellers in the South sales office 414, may each forecast what they intend to sell. Those forecasts are aggregated up to the sales office seller 414, where they are used as an input. The seller 414 can independently forecast for the whole sales office. That, in turn, is aggregated up to the Industrial Products 410 division.

The forecast demand at the top seller 410 is then placed as requests for the site. The site will plan to satisfy the request and promise to it. That promise becomes the allocation to the top seller 410, which in turn results in allocations to the South Seller 414. Those allocations can be used by any of the sub-sellers, such as Joe 418 and Sally 419. However, such collective

usage of the allocations requires coordination. They must reserve the amount they need before they can actually promise it, since the other sales people may be considering using the same allocations.

5 A seller is committed to anything its sub-sellers commit to. However, a seller can commit to additional, beyond what the sub-sellers commit to. For instance, each sales person may make a conservative commitment. The sales office will know that some of the sales people
10 will surely sell over their commitment, but it is not clear which sales people. So the sales office can commit to sell additional, and those additional allocations will be available to the first sales people who exceed their personal allocation.

15 Allocation Policies

 An organization can have an allocation policy for each product for promising its allocation to its members. One allocation policy is a first-come-first-served (FCFS)
20 allocation policy. The FCFS allocation policy essentially does no allocation. Rather it makes the organization's whole allocation available for the members to consume on a first-come-first-served basis as customer requests are received.

25 Another allocation policy is a per allocated policy. The per allocated allocation policy distributes initial allocations proportional to the quantity 'committed' to

by each seller member. Thereafter, allocations are adjusted proportionally to the quantity 'allocated' to each seller member. A portion of the allocation can be retained for use at the discretion of the organization.

5 Any leftovers due to lot sizing or explicit adjustments would be made available on a first-come-first-served basis. Retained product under a per allocated policy is the percentage of the allocated quantity that should remain at the organization. In other words, no member

10 would get access to it unless the seller explicitly reduced the retained quantity. FCFS product under a per allocated policy is the minimum percentage of the allocated quantity that should not be allocated to the members, but rather made available for first-come-first-served (FCFS) use by the organization or its.

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A per committed allocation policy distributes the allocations proportional the quantity committed to by each member seller. A portion of the allocation can be retained for use at the discretion of the organization,

20 and any leftovers due to lot sizing or explicit adjustments can be made available on a first-come-first-served (FCFS) basis, as discussed above.

A further allocation policy is a member rank policy. The member rank allocation policy distributes the

25 allocations to the members in the order of their rank. For members with equal rank, this policy distributes to each proportional to the quantity 'committed' to by that

member. A portion of the allocation also can be retained for use at the discretion of the organization, and any leftovers due to lot sizing or explicit adjustments can be available on a first-come-first-served (FCFS) basis.

5 A fixed split allocation policy distributes according a fixed percentage breakdown among the members the product's owner. This breakdown is defined in the 'allocations' sub-model of the product model. All members of the product's owner which are not assigned a
10 fixed percentage split in the 'allocations' list are assumed to be allocated zero. Again, a portion of the allocation can be retained for use at the discretion of the organization, and any leftovers due to lot sizing or explicit adjustment will be available on a first-come-first-served (FCFS) basis. If the sum of the fixed
15 percentage splits defined in the allocations is not equal to 100%, then the 'splits' can be normalized to 100%. The original amount is reduced by the retained percent, and the result is allocated using the normalized splits.

20 It should be understood that numerous other allocation policies could be implemented as facilitated by the model extension mechanism described in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,153, filed June 16, 1995, and entitled EXTENSIBLE MODEL NETWORK REPRESENTATION
25 SYSTEM FOR PROCESS PLANNING.

Product Groups

Forecasts tend to be more accurate in aggregate. A monthly forecast will generally be more accurate than a weekly forecast. A forecast for North America will generally be more accurate than a forecast for Texas. Similarly, a forecast for milk will generally be more accurate than for skim milk in pint containers.

Thus, it is important to be able to aggregate up forecasts, modify the aggregated forecasts, and propagate the changes back down to the individual products. The product group model supports this functionality. Product groups form hierarchies. A product group can have at most one parent product group, and thus can be in at most one product group hierarchy.

Products, on the other hand, can appear in numerous product groups; however, only in one product group of any one hierarchy. A product group defines one consistent hierarchy for aggregation. However, sellers will need to aggregate the products in many different ways. For example, milk products can be aggregated by their container size (gallon, half gallon, quart, pint), by their fat content (whole, 2%, 1%, skim), by the customer grouping (grocery-store, restaurant, convenience-store), or by brand (ECONO-COW, PUREWHITE).

Product groups are depicted in FIGURE 4. Products 450, 452, 454, and 456 are grouped into two product group hierarchies, rooted at product groups 430 and 440.

Product group 430 is broken down into product groups 432, 434, and 436.

Advanced Available-To-Promise (ATP)

5 Each seller has allocation (promises) available for
the various products sold. When a customer request comes
in to a seller, there may be numerous products that match
the request. If the lowest cost product can fully
10 satisfy the request (has sufficient quantity by the
requested due date), then the request can simply be
promised. Otherwise, a decision may be needed. For
example, the customer may be able to choose to have it
for a low price but a week later than requested, or by
the date requested but 10% higher price. It may be that
15 half the order can be completed on time at the lowest
price, but the other half can either be delivered later
or for a higher price, and so on. Thus, the ATP can be a
list of different products (pricings) with different
order lead times, minimum quantities, availability dates,
20 and availability quantities.

To facilitate batch promising, the request model can
support a field called a promising policy which specifies
what the requests would like. A number of promising
policies are possible of which the following are
25 examples. One policy is an "on-time" promising policy
which indicates that, if the request can not be
satisfied, then a promise should only be made for the

amount/price that can be delivered on the date requested
(it will be promised short). This request should not be
promised late. Another policy is an "all" promising
policy which indicates that, if the request can not be
5 satisfied, then a promise should only be made for the
entire amount/price (it will be promised late). This
request should not be promised short. An "all on time"
promising policy indicates that, if the request can not
be satisfied for the entire amount/price on the date
10 requested, then it should not be promised. This request
should not be promised short or late. A further policy
is an "asap" promising policy which indicates that, if
the request can not be satisfied, then it should be
promised so as to deliver as much of the request as
15 possible as soon as possible. This may split the request
into a number of deliveries. Another example policy is
an "asap monthly" promising policy which indicates that,
if the request can not be satisfied, then it should be
promised so as to deliver as much of the request as
20 possible on the date requested and the rest will be split
into monthly deliverables. The monthly deliveries will
be as late in the month as required to obtain the maximum
amount of the available to promise for that month, but no
later.

Extensible Product Model

The product model type has a forecast policy extension selector that allows additional fields and semantics to be added to a product model. Extension
5 selectors are described in more detail in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/491,153, filed June 16, 1995, and entitled EXTENSIBLE MODEL NETWORK REPRESENTATION SYSTEM FOR PROCESS PLANNING, the disclosure of which has been incorporated herein by reference.

10 In this way, additional forecast information such as forecast error or forecasted variance in either quantity or time or both can be input and used. Additional fields for expected skew during the month can affect how the committed quantity is split out into forecast requests.
15 The expected variance or order arrival rates can affect how forecast requests expire or adjust as time passes, based on the customer requests that have been received.

Retained and FCFS Product

20 FIGURE 5 illustrates one embodiment of retained and first come first served product within a seller organization for a forecast period. As shown in FIGURE 5, a seller organization 500, for each product 502, has laid out a forecast horizon 504. Forecast horizon 504
25 can be broken up arbitrarily. In the illustrated embodiment, three one-week periods, the first being 506, are followed three one-month periods. For each forecast

period for each product, a forecast entry 508 is generated.

Forecast entry 508 contains a number of values. The 'forecasted' and 'committed' values can be filled in by organization 500. The value forecasted is the estimate for how much of product 502 could be sold during forecast period 506 by organization 500, including its own sales and that of member 510 or other members. The committed value is the quantity that the organization 500 is willing to commit to selling. The 'allocated' value is the quantity of product that has been promised to organization 500 by sites to which organization 500 placed requests. The 'requested' value is the quantity of product 502 that has been requested by member 510, other members, and direct customers of organization 500. The 'consumed' value is the quantity of product that has been promised either to member 510, other members, or customers of organization 500. The 'retained' value is the quantity of the product 502 that has been designated by organization 500 to remain under its control and not promise to member 510 or other members. As mentioned above, the retained value can be expressed as a percentage. The 'FCFS' value is the quantity of product that organization 500 has allocated for the use of member 510 and other members on a first-come-first-served basis.

Member 510 is a seller underneath organization 500. For each product 512, a forecast horizon 514 is laid out

by member 510. Forecast horizon 514 can be broken up arbitrarily as discussed above. In the illustrated example, product 512 corresponds to product 502 of organization 500. For each forecast period 516, a
5 forecast entry 518 is generated.

Forecast entry 518 includes a number of values analogous to those discussed above. The 'forecasted' value is the estimate for how much of product 512 could be sold during forecast period 516 by member 510. The
10 'committed' value is the quantity that member 510 is willing to commit to selling. The 'allocated' value is the quantity of product that has been promised to member 510 by organization 500. The 'requested' value is the quantity of product 512 that has been requested by member
15 510 from organization 500. The 'consumed' value is the quantity of product that has been promised to customers of members 510.

As an example of the use of the retained and FCFS product at organization 500, FIGURE 5 shows a customer
20 request 520 being received by member 510. Assuming, for the example, that member 510 is in a state where it has consumed all of its allocated product, member 510 must generate a request to organization 500 for additional product to fill customer request 520. Thus, the
25 requested value in forecast entry 518 is increased to reflect the number of product requested from organization 500. According to the present invention, if there is

FCFS product available at organization 500, member 510 can use that FCFS product to fill the customer request 520. In this situation, organization promises a quantity of the FCFS product to member 510. The FCFS value in organization 500 is thereby decreased and the consumed value is increased. At member 510, the allocated value is increased by the number of FCFS product promised by organization 500. Member 510 can then issue a promise 522 to the customer for the requested product. The consumed value in forecast entry 518 is then increased to reflect the newly promised product.

A technical advantage of the present invention is that the retained value in the forecast entry of the organization allows the organization to remain in control of some product either for its own selling purposes or to later allocate to FCFS product or directly to one of its members. Another technical advantage of the present invention is that the FCFS value set by the organization allows the organization to create buffer product that can be used across all of its members to smooth allocations of too little or too much product to various members.

ATP Horizon

FIGURE 6 illustrates one embodiment of ATP entries associated with a forecast entry for a product within a seller organization. FIGURE 6 is similar to FIGURE 5 in that it shows an organization and a member having

forecast entries for products. An organization 530 has, for each product 532, a forecast horizon 534 that includes a forecast entry 536 for each forecast period. Organization 530 also includes an ATP horizon 538 that includes ATP entries 540 for each ATP period within ATP horizon 538. As can be seen, the ATP periods are at a finer granularity than the forecast periods in forecast horizon 534.

As an example, organization 530 has forecasted 1,000 units being sold in the first month in forecast horizon 534. As shown in ATP horizon 538, organization 530 has allocations for product that is available to promise during this first month: 200 units available in week one, 300 units in week two, 300 units in week three, and 200 units in week four. From ATP horizon 538, organization 530 indicates that, although the total number of forecasted units in the first month is 1,000 units, those 1000 units are not all available in week one but are distributed throughout the month.

Member 542 of organization 530 also has for each product 544 a forecast horizon 546. Forecast horizon 546 has for each forecast period 548 a forecast entry 550. The forecasted, committed, allocated, requested and consumed values in forecast entry 550 are the same as those described and, for example, are set to the shown numbers. Assuming, that a customer request 552 is received for 300 units by week one, member 542 uses ATP

horizon 538 to determine what portion of its allocated product is actually available in week one.

5 The customer request 552 is reflected by changing the requested value in forecast entry 550 to 300. In order to fill that request, member 542 first checks whether it has been allocated sufficient units within the forecast period to fill the order. As shown, member 542 has been allocated 600 units within the month. Assuming that prior to filling the customer request 552 member 542 has not promised any product to other customers, member 10 542 has the full 600 allocated units available to promise. However, member 542 also checks whether there are sufficient units from organization 530 available to promise specifically in week one by checking ATP horizon 15 538 of organization 530. As shown, organization 530 only has 200 units available to promise in week one. Consequently, member 542 can only generate a promise 554 to the customer promising 200 units by week one. Promise 554 is then reflected by increasing the consumed value in 20 forecast entry 550 to 200.

25 A technical advantage of the present invention is that the ATP horizon designated in the organization prevents members from promising product out of their available to promise products that appear to be available within the forecast period but are not available as early as they might promise it. The finer granularity provided by the ATP horizon allows members to have greater

knowledge about when product can be promised within a forecast period, but without forcing allocations to be made at that finer granularity (which reduces overall flexibility and more ATP management effort).

5

Zero-ATP Designation

FIGURE 7 illustrates one embodiment of a zero-ATP designation for a forecast entry of a member of a seller organization. As shown, an organization 560 has for each product 562 a forecast horizon 564. In each forecast period 566, the organization has a forecast entry 568. In the illustrated example, the forecasted, committed, allocated, requested, consumed and FCFS values are set as shown. Member 570 has for each product 572 a forecast horizon 574. In forecast horizon 574, each forecast period 576 has an associated forecast entry 578. A second member 580 also has for each product 582 a forecast horizon 584 with each forecast period 586 having a forecast entry 588. In the illustrated example, forecast entry 588 of member 580 has been designated a zero-ATP forecast entry. The forecast entry 578 and forecast entry 588 reflect that both member 570 and member 580 have forecasted a sale of 300 units. The difference between the two is that forecast entry 588 is designated zero-ATP and therefore receives no allocation from organization 560.

When organization 560 receives a promise 590 allocating units based upon its forecast, that promise 590 may or may not match the forecasted number. In the illustrated example, promise 590 is only for 300 units while organization 560 forecasted 600 units. The result is that organization 560 only has 300 units to allocate to member 570 and member 580. Organization 560 can allocate, for example, based upon an allocation policy proportional to committed. Thus, organization 560 allocates 150 units to each member 570 and member 580. However, because forecast entry 588 is a zero-ATP entry, the allocation is different. The 150 units allocated to member 570 are actually directly promised to member 570 and result in 150 units being consumed at organization 560 and 150 units being allocated to member 570. On the other hand, the allocation to member 2 is actually made by organization 560 as FCFS quantity. Thus, the FCFS value holds 150 units, and member 580 has no units allocated to it. If member 580 makes a promise to a customer, member 580 must obtain allocations for those units from the FCFS product of organization 560 as sales are made. Of course, if member 570 uses up its allocation of 150 units, member 570 can also use the units from the FCFS product at organization 560.

In this manner, the zero-ATP designation of forecast entry 588 of member 580 allows organization 560 to adjust its allocation policy such that forecast entry 588 always

has a zero-ATP. This forces any unconsumed allocated units back up to organization 560 which can be placed into FCFS product or dealt with as desired.

5 Generic Products and ATP

FIGURES 8A and 8B illustrate one embodiment of generic products and ATP associated with generic products. As shown, a plurality of generic products, indicated generally at 600, and a plurality of specific products, indicated generally at 602, have been defined. In the example of FIGURE 8A, generic products 600 and specific products 602 refer to building of personal computers. Specifically, for this example, a generic product 604 has been defined that is a generic PC with a 1-gig hard drive. A generic product 606 has been defined that is a generic PC with a 2-gig hard drive. Generic product 608 is a generic PC with a 17-inch monitor, and generic product 610 is a generic PC with a 20-inch monitor. Further, generic product 612 is a generic PC with a 133 MHz processor and generic product 614 is a generic PC with a 150 MHz processor. These generic products are defined such that one component is required in each generic product but the remaining components are not specified.

25 Specific products 602 are associated with generic products 600. For example, a specific product 618 is model 122 and comprises a 1-gig hard drive, a 17-inch

monitor and a 150 MHz processor. Specific product 618 falls under generic 604, generic 608 and generic 614. Similarly, a specific product 620 is model 112 and comprises a 1-gig hard drive, a 17-inch monitor and a 150 MHz processor. Using generic products 600, it is possible for an organization to plan for sales based on the number of certain components that are sold without having to plan based on specific products 602. This is useful because, in many industries, it is very difficult to forecast specific products accurately, but relatively easy to forecast the generic families.

FIGURE 8B then shows how generic products can be used within the seller hierarchy. As shown, an organization 622 has a member 624 and a member 626. Organization 622 has a generic product 628 defined which is associated with a specific product 630 and a specific product 632. Similarly, member 624 has a generic product 634 and specific products 636 and 638. Member 626 also has a generic product 640 and specific products 642 and 644. It should also be understood that the generic and specific products defined for organization 622 and members 624 and 626 refer to the same generic and specific products. Although not shown, organization 622, member 624 and member 626 have forecast horizons and forecast entries for the generic and specific products. This hierarchy includes generic-specific (G-S) relationships and organization-member (O-M)

relationships. It should be understood that the G-S relationships and O-M relationships within the hierarchy can be any depth and are shown as having a depth of two for purposes of explanation.

5 Assuming that member 626 receives a customer request
646 for specific product 644, the resulting search for
available-to-promise product through member 626 and
organization 622 can be as follows. Initially, member
10 can check whether it has sufficient available-to-promise
of specific product 644 to support a promise 648 to the
customer. If not, member 626 can then check whether it
has sufficient available-to-promise generic product 640.
If there is not sufficient available-to-promise product
within member 626, member 626 can check with organization
15 622 to see whether there is FCFS product of generic
product 628 or specific product 632 at organization 622.
Thus, member 626 can use any of these sources to obtain
sufficient allocation to make promise 648.

20 Thus, the generic products are products that
represent more generic demand, demand for a class of
products, or demand for products built with a certain
component. It is often very difficult to forecast for
specific products, whereas it is much simpler and
accurate to forecast for more generic products. Given
25 this, it is preferable to setup allocations and ATP for
those generic products and allow all the different
specific products to consume ATP as needed from those

generic products. The generic products and ATP prevents any need to prematurely allocate to specific products, but still allows the hierarchy to forecast and allocate some level of certain specific products. This is often
5 used to implement a more sophisticated form of two-level (or N-level) master planning. Thus, when you look at the ATP for the generic product, it will have solid plans backing it up. The material and capacity is all reserved (and well planned) to meet that ATP. Also, when there is
10 a forecast for the generic product, the forecasts for the specific products are deducted, and it is planned to build the remainder.

Forecasted and committed for a generic product are estimates of the total demand for the generic product and
15 all of the specific products below it. As such, these values should be equal to or greater than the sum of the corresponding values in the specific products of that generic product. The same is true of any product with respect to the sum of the corresponding products in the
20 seller's members.

Allocated of a forecast entry is at least the sum of all promises from the site to the forecasted requests generated by the forecast entry and to any actual
25 requests that are consuming from that forecast entry or any of the corresponding forecast entries in the specific products or member products below it. It should be noted that care should be taken not to double-count the entries

that are specific products of the generic product in a member seller. Also, it should be noted that if a forecast entry has an organization then its allocated can be higher than the previous sum as the organization can give some of its allocation to its members. However, the allocation should not be less than the previous sum. In addition, the forecast requests generated by a forecast entry should be reduced by the actual requests or promises that are planned onto the site. This can be referred to as "forecast consumption."

It should be noted that "forecast consumption" is a standard industry practice and is not detailed herein. The purpose of forecast consumption is to not double-plan the demand. In other words, if one plans for both the forecasted demand and the actual demand (which is predicted by the forecast), then one is planning for the same demand twice. To plan properly, one should plan for the actuals plus plan for forecast requests that equal the committed forecast quantity minus the actuals (if less than zero, then plan no forecast requests, just the actuals).

One thing to note about forecast consumption in this context is that the actuals that appear at members may consume from forecast at the organization. Similarly, the actuals at a specific may consume from forecast at the generic products. So, as planned actual promises change, causing the consumed value in a seller member's

forecast entry to change, the requests and promises generated by the organization's forecast entry will be reduced (i.e., the forecast at the organization is consumed by actuals at any of the members). The same can also be true in the generic products -- if there were not enough forecast requests at the specific product to be consumed, then the remainder will be consumed from the generic products' forecast.

There are numerous options for how to implement the fields of the forecast entry. In particular, one key decision is which fields to compute on-demand and which fields to maintain up-to-date. The preferable choice is highly situation-dependent and access-dependent. However, it is believed that maintaining the values up-to-date will typically be the preferable choice since typically one accesses the values much more often than one adjusts them.

With respect to maintaining the forecast entry values, as with any set of interrelated values that must be maintained, one must identify each function that can modify a value in a forecast entry and write functionality to adjust the related values in that forecast entry and in related forecast entries. For example, when a planned actual promise from a site to the customer is increased, several values should be changed. First, the consumed value should change in the related forecast entry (i.e., the forecast entry it was

originally quoted from, or perhaps later reassigned to). Further, the consumed value should go up by the same amount in the corresponding forecast entry of each of the generic products, if any. If the seller has an
5 organization, then the corresponding forecast entries in each of those products should be adjusted in the organization as well, and in each of its organizations.

It should be noted that the propagation up the two trees -- the generic products and the organizations --
10 should be designed such that one does not hit any entries twice. For example, one can go up the generic tree and for each generic tree go up the organization tree. However, as one goes up the organization tree, one should not go up the generics tree of each, or some nodes will
15 be adjusted twice.

Adjusting the consumed value is relatively straight forward. The allocated value should also be adjusted when a planned actual promise is increased. It can be slightly more complicated due to the fact that the
20 allocations at organizations can be allocated down to the members. Thus, when a planned actual promise increases, it may actually result in no change to the allocation values. Related to all this is the consumption of forecast requests generated at the top of the hierarchy.
25 Recall that the allocated value in a forecast entry is at least the sum of the promises to the planned forecast requests generated by the forecast entries plus the sum

of the planned actual promises at that forecast entry and all below it in either tree -- in its specific products and in its members. The value could be more if it has an organization that has allocation that it has passed down to its members. Of course, the top-most organization cannot have allocation passed down to it, thus it is always equal to the stated sum.

So, when a planned actual promise increases, if that is still within the committed forecast sum at the top of the tree, then the generated forecast requests will be decreased by the same amount that the actual promise increases. Since those are both summed together, the net effect on the sum at the top-most organization will not change -- its allocation does not change. However, the allocations lower in the tree may change. The allocations may have moved from organization to member; or from generic to specific.

'One way to implement this scheme that is somewhat less complicated is to keep an additional internal field, 'min_allocated'. This field is maintained as simply the sum discussed above where the allocated must be "at least" this value. That sum can be maintained as simply as the consumed sum discussed earlier. With that, then it is easy to maintain allocated properly. As adjustments are made to min_allocated, if it ever exceeds allocated, then allocated is set to the same as

min_allocated. As long as min_allocated is less than allocated, then allocated does not change.

To relate this to the reality that is occurring, if a planned actual promise increases at a member, thus decreasing the forecast promises to the organization, and the adjustments do not cause change to the member seller's allocated values, then it implies that the member had already been allocated from the organizations' forecast promises, and then some of that allocation had simply been turned into reality (a forecast promise simply got consumed from an actual promise). That is traditional forecast consumption, though displaced down the organization-member hierarchy (which does not exist traditionally). Implementing the other fields of the forecast entry and the other events that can change the forecast entry fields can be accomplished similar to the above discussion.

Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alternations can be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.